

THE LAWLESSNESS

Resorted to Lost the Cause Contended for by the Miners.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

Give the Situation as Brought on by Acts of Violence.

MR. BRIDE THROWS UP THE SPONGE.

With Over Twenty Thousand Miners at Work and Others Settling Aside the Policy of Peace There is Nothing Left but an Acceptance of the Columbus Compromise or to Go to Work at the Old Wage—The Pittsburgh District Miners Vote to Accept the Settlement—The Best that Could be Done.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 15.—Patrick McBride to-day, being interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, said the miners' national officials, of whom he is secretary-treasurer, in their years of experience had been taught that strike was never won by violence, and that a strike never can be won by that method.

"There were many operators in each state affected who recognized that the miners had just ground for rebelling against the treatment to which they had been subjected and were ready and willing to meet them half way in improving the condition of trade. The sympathy of the country was on the whole favorable to the miners; the extreme policy of the national officials in demanding a national settlement or none, was not only impractical but possible so long as the miners adhered to the peace policy of the suspension. The first act of violence blasted all hopes in that direction. It was evident that if the suspension continued much longer it would be at a local sacrifice of human life, for which, if the officials took no steps to bring about a settlement, they would be held morally responsible.

"If miners prefer to see families starving while imported labor runs the mines guarded by Winchester in the hands of deputies and, if necessary, by the armed force of the state, to settlement made by the national officials, then we have not understood them nor our duty, and the sooner we step out and make way for men who will conduct the fight along these lines the better it will be for all parties."

THE AUTHORITY. John McBride was asked to-day, "What authority did your national committee have to make a settlement for the strikers?"

"Our authority was delegated to us by the national convention at Cleveland, May 10, by resolution. "The miners' representatives were told in plain terms before passing the resolution that when the danger line was reached I would favor saving all that could be saved rather than meet defeat, with the consequent demoralization and disaster."

"Do you think you had reached the danger line at the time the agreement was made?"

The reply to this in substance was that the men had been held in line by the agitation. "Our funds," continued Mr. McBride, "were exhausted and we are hundreds of dollars in debt, and our field workers who were unable to pay their own expenses were compelled to stay at home, while from all points came the cry, 'For God's sake send us men or money to keep our men in line, or the fight is lost.' We could not aid them, because we had no money. If money does not come from some source the next issue of our official journal will be the last. We have a dozen men in jail for conspiracy, among the latter W. J. Wilson, of our national board, at Cumberland, Md.

"With no money to defend these men, many of them, though innocent, will suffer."

"Four thousand men deserted us at Coal Creek, Tenn. Nearly 7,000 are at work in Kansas, 10,000 out of 14,000 in Virginia and West Virginia are also at work. Others are settling aside our policy of peace."

"We had reached the danger line and made the best we could of the situation."

STRIKE IS BROKEN

In Ohio and Prospects that the Whole District Will Be at Work on Monday.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 15.—The opposition to the acceptance of the compromise is rapidly disappearing.

At Nelsonville, Sand Run and Minerton, in the Hocking Valley, to-day the miners unanimously accepted the compromise, and it is believed the whole state will fall into line next Monday. District President Adams apparently miscalculated his strength in the opposition to the compromise.

WILL GO TO WORK.

Four Up the River Mines Will Resume Work on Monday.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

STREUVENVILLE, OHIO, June 15.—The miners of Bustard and High Shirts met this afternoon and sent their committee to see the operators. They are to go to work Monday on the 65-cent basis, and each mine is to have a check weighman. The Adams circular was presented and unanimously voted to the waste basket. The miners at the Kelly and Yorkville mines down the river go to work Monday.

PITTSBURGH MINERS

Vote to Resume Work Monday—Operators to Meet To-day—The Columbus Scale Adopted.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 15.—A delegate convention of the miners of the Pittsburgh District was held here to-day and was attended by 124 representatives. President Cairns of the district presided.

Two hours were spent in discussion, which at times became so animated and unparliamentary that the presiding officer gave up in disgust and declared the meeting adjourned. He rescinded this decision, however, and after more

talk a vote was taken, resulting in 80 for and 31 against resuming on Monday next, which was made unanimous.

A meeting of all railroad coal operators who favor the Columbus settlement has been called to take place on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

What Mr. Penna Says.

BRAZIL, IND., June 15.—Vice President Penna, of the United Mine Workers, in an interview to-day said:

"The miners are disappointed by the settlement and so are we. I believe that when the excitement incident to the disappointment has subsided and more sober thought asserts itself, the miners will see that only their interests were considered, and the best that could be secured is obtained."

Troops at Lenoxburg.

FRONTSMO, MIN., June 15.—Another battalion of the Fifth regiment went to Lenoxburg to-night to patrol the town and guard the mines. They will remain until after the men go to work tomorrow morning.

THE OHIO MINERS

Postpone Delinquent Action Until Next Tuesday's Conference.

The miners of the Sixth Ohio district, which includes Bridgeport, Martin's Ferry, Wheeling Creek, McClintville and as far out the road as Franklin, held a mass meeting in the rink at Bellefleur yesterday. Donald McDonald was chosen chairman and Peter O'Malley secretary. About eight hundred miners and spectators were present. Sherman Glasgow, the member of the state executive board, read the official notice of the compromise and made a conciliatory address upon the matter, neither advising its acceptance nor rejection, but asking for a general expression from those present. William Scott, of Martin's Ferry, did not like to take fifty cents when they had a prospect of getting seventy cents. William Landis, president of the Wheeling Creek miners' union, thought they were too near victory to yield now, but he did not want the compromise rejected unless something more was in sight.

A number of others made speeches, but it was decided to lay on the table all resolutions or motions until after the meeting at Columbus next Tuesday. The local unions of the coal miners throughout the district will each select a delegate to that convention. They are nearly all opposed to the compromise, but if it is not accepted it is probable some exceptions will be made by which merchant miners can work by paying the price. Besides the news from Hocking Valley yesterday was discouraging. One speaker said: "We are a small portion of the miners, and we should not be hasty in our action, because the balance might settle without us." He wanted action postponed.

THE SCALE ACCEPTED.

The Pan-Handle District Miners Bow to the Inevitable.

Yesterday a largely attended convention of the miners in this district was held at Trades Assembly hall. All the mines were represented but Wellburg, and the notification of the meeting failed to reach there in time. It was decided after a good deal of discussion to accept the terms arrived at in the Columbus conference, 60 cents a ton. A joint meeting of miners and operators will be held to-day at 2 p. m. in the Trades Assembly hall, to settle the rate of wages for day labor and other details.

THE RAILWAY UNION

Considering the Pullman Strike—A Committee Suggested—Action Suspended.

CHICAGO, June 15.—At the convention of the railway union to-day it was decided to take no action on the coal miners' strike. The committee went into executive session to consider the Pullman strike. President Debs urged that radical action be taken on the Pullman strike. "The time has come for a fight to the finish," he said, "between the Pullman Company and the American Railway Union." He suggested that as a last step toward a general boycott a committee of twelve be appointed from the convention to wait upon the arbitration of the questions at issue. "Then, if they refuse, the order for a general boycott on the company's cars can be issued," continued President Debs. "And when that order goes out, brothers, not a Pullman car will be moved in any territory over which the flag of the American Railway Union floats."

A committee of twelve visited the offices of the Pullman company this afternoon. They were received by Vice President Wickes and General Manager Farent. They refused to discuss the matter with the committee. Action was suspended.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The Cincinnati carpenters' strike has been declared off.

Kelly's common weavers, 1,100 strong, are at Monmouth, Ills.

Eighty-four more deaths from the plague at Hong Kong, China, yesterday.

Abdun Aziz has been officially proclaimed Sultan of Morocco. There was no disorder.

The supreme lodge of the A. O. U. W. yesterday appropriated \$10,000 to assist weak jurisdictions.

At midnight William Walter Phelps was resting easily and there was no immediate danger of death.

The Bishop Bonacum-Priest Corbett trial closed yesterday at Nebraska City. A decision will be rendered to-day.

The French telephone system will be introduced into this country. It will be operated by a Philadelphia company.

The senate committee on education and labor listened to "General" Coxey and Carl Browne argue for their "good roads" bill yesterday.

It is said that Colonel Brockbridge, of Kentucky, will be discharged as counsel for the Chesapeake & Ohio road.

At Guffy station, on the Baltimore & Ohio road, twenty-five miles south of Pittsburgh, the tipples at Scott's coal works was burned and an attempt made to wreck the through express. Strikers deny responsibility for the outrage.

In the sugar inquiry by the senate committee yesterday Vice President Theodore Havemeyer, of the sugar trust, was examined. Little information was secured. Several senators were examined, all denying that they were engaged in speculations.

AN EVEN SCORE OF THEM

The Annual Commencement Exercises of the Linsley.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR YESTERDAY

On the State Fair Grounds—The Class of '04 Acquired Itself with Much Credit and the Cadets all Show Increased Proficiency—A large Audience Present.

Yesterday the Linsley Institute sent another class out into the world. The class of 1894 was composed of twenty young men, and they compared favorably with any former graduates. Taken altogether the event was a distinctly creditable one to all concerned, and the very large audience present showed the most enthusiastic appreciation of all the exercises.

The boys marched over from the school to the State Fair ground, headed by the Opera House band, and the four companies made a brilliant showing. All along the line they were observed and commended by hundreds of people, the sidewalks being lined.

Arrived on the grounds, guns were stacked, and all but the graduating class scattered among the audience, which was gathered in and about the grand stand. It was a large and beautiful audience, made up of the best people of the town. After the class cheer and music by the Band, Rev. Dr. Swope made a fervent and appropriate prayer. The band then played a medley of patriotic airs, and

THE SALUTATION.

F. R. Huesman, was introduced by Principal Birch. He made a strong speech of welcome, saying this school made, not finished scholars, but good citizens, practical business men.

Ben E. Hamilton spoke of "The Silent Majority," the people of the past, and drew a contrast between their times and these. R. P. McCusker took for his theme, "Richelieu," and his description of the era when the great soldier-prelate arose was a model of brevity and comprehensiveness. "Physical Culture" was the topic chosen by Phil M. Gatch, and he dwelt on the necessity of a sound mind in a sound body. T. Bryant Boyd contrasted the life of Methuselah with the eventual career of a man of ordinary longevity in this generation.

"Mental Culture" was ably considered by W. H. Wayman, while J. R. McCleary defended ambition when in the right channel.

George R. W. Norton made a very amusing Class Philosophy, and C. B. Giffin gave a very thoughtful oration on "The New South." "Never Despair" was the theme of A. L. Kiersey, and his essay was followed by music. Carl H. Fuller acted logically and well that "Our Lives are what we make them," and he was followed by Baird C. Nichols, who read an interesting "CLASS HISTORY."

Charles C. Robb talked in a thoughtful vein of "The Use and Value of Knowledge," and F. W. Hay of "Human Nature." H. D. G. Reynolds pronounced an "Eulogy on English Literature," from Chaucer to the present day. Howard H. Fox spoke of the "Progress of Science," and William L. Hoag, Jr., had one of the most timely and interesting of all the addresses, his subject being "Capital and Labor," and he treated it frankly and in a way that showed he had thought of the situation for himself.

Wilson Hoge had for his subject the very appropriate one, "Noah Linsley." E. N. Dwight dwelt on the glory of this nation under the title of "Time's Noblest Offering." G. J. Rogers's valedictory was well written, "A Few Questions." It was well entitled, and well delivered. The dress parade showed the efficiency of Lieutenant Muir, the new military instructor. The cadets showed decided improvement over any former exhibition. This was followed by the presentation of the diplomas by Rev. Dr. W. H. Cooke, vice president of the board of trustees, who complimented Prof. Birch, Lieut. Muir and the other members of the faculty highly, as well as the cadets.

The boys then marched back to town after class cheers by graduates of 1892, '93 and '94, and cheers for the class of '95.

NOAH LINSLEY'S CAREER.

The sketch of Noah Linsley read by Wilson Hoge is worthy of preservation, and it is given below in full:

A plain marble shaft in Mt. Wood cemetery bears the following inscription:

NOAH LINSLEY,  
A Native of Connecticut,  
The Friend of the Youth and the  
Benefactor of Blackland.

Born in Bradford, Conn., on the 9th of February, 1772, Noah Linsley, founder of the Lancasterian Academy, or Linsley Institute, was but a child during America's struggle for freedom. Noah was the third son of Josiah Linsley. The first head of the family in this country was John Linsley, or Linsley, who left his home in England to come to America in 1644. (The name was changed to Linsley some time before Mr. Linsley's death.) Mr. Linsley was graduated from Yale and afterwards studied law at Williams College, after which he taught school at Featherfield, Conn., and was tutor at Yale, his "Alma Mater," in the winter of 1794-95, at the meagre salary of \$15 (about \$75) per annum.

He was very popular with the students of the latter place and on leaving was presented by them with a gold ring, which he wore to his death.

In 1797 he moved to Morgantown, then Virginia, where he practiced law for two years, when he changed his residence to Wheeling, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1814, from hemorrhage of the lungs. He left property in his will for the founding of a Lancasterian academy in the city of Wheeling. The part of his will relating to the Linsley is as follows:

"I do request that a conveyance or conveyances for the lots and ground aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be purchased, shall be made over to Samuel Sprigg, esq., in trust for the benefit & use of the Lancasterian school, the buildings of which to be erected thereon as hereinafter provided."

(The lots were situated between Chapline and Market streets and between

Twelfth and Thirteenth and included all of that block except the present sites of the McClure house and Odd Fellows' hall.)

"I devise to Samuel Sprigg and Noah Zane the survivors of them or their executors my farm in the county of Ohio and state of Virginia whereon Augustus Gadd now lives also my farm in said Co. whereon Abel Nolten now lives, together with all my stock and farming utensils, to be sold by Samuel Sprigg & Noah Zane or the survivors of them or their heirs or executors forever, in trust for the use and benefit & advantage of the Lancasterian school to be established in the town of Wheeling as hereinafter provided."

"In order to carry into effect my intention for the establishment of a Lancasterian school in the town of Wheeling as aforesaid, it is my request that Samuel Sprigg & Noah Zane esqs. do make application to the legislature of the state of Virginia for an act of incorporation of trustees for such institution & upon such act being passed, that all the funds herein given and devised for the use thereof shall be conveyed & delivered over by said Samuel Sprigg & Noah Zane to such trustees as may be appointed by or under such act to be held by them or their successors forever for the benefit & purpose of the institution and in the meantime, or if no such act can be obtained, it is my will that all the funds herein given & devised for the benefit of such school to be held by said Samuel Sprigg & Noah Zane in trust as aforesaid for the use of such Lancasterian school & only such, as may be established in the town of Wheeling upon such principles as they or the survivors of them may approve and said Samuel Sprigg and Noah Zane or the survivors of them are hereby authorized and empowered to sell the farm aforesaid upon which Gadd now lives or any part of it they or the survivors of them may think necessary for the purpose of erecting buildings of said school.

"The devise of my farm herebefore mentioned, whereon Abel Nolten now lives, is made subject to this reservation, that said Nolten is to be permitted to remain on said farm for seven years from this spring on the same terms he has heretofore had it.

"After the payment of my debts and the legacies herebefore given, all the balance of the money arising from my estate, real or personal, not otherwise disposed of, I allow to be held by Samuel Sprigg & Noah Zane in trust for the benefit and use of the Lancasterian school to be established in the town of Wheeling as aforesaid, to be held by them in the same manner as other funds herein to them for that purpose, and in like manner to be paid over or balance thereof unexpended, to the trustees to be appointed by or under act of assembly for incorporation of such school of incorporation shall be procured, and in such case to then be held and used by such trustees and their successors for the benefit of such institution."

A charter for the academy was granted by the Virginia legislature on the 10th of October, 1814.

The "Lancasterian system" is based on the principle of the oldest scholars assisting their teachers and educating each other by means of monitors chosen from their number. It was originated by Joseph Lancaster, an Englishman, who, not meeting with success in his own country, came to Canada and thence to New York to introduce his system, where he died in 1833.

On the 25th of May, 1815, the first board of trustees, Daniel Smith, George Knox, John Good, Joseph Caldwell, Noah Zane, James H. Rolfe, Samuel Sprigg, Josiah Updegraff, William Chapline, Jr., met and appointed committees to sell the Gadd farm and estimate the probable expenses of school buildings, etc. The farm was sold to Samuel Sprigg for \$6,000.

It was decided to erect a two-story building 64 by 32 feet, the whole ground floor to be in one room and the upper one in two.

It stood on the present site of Mr. Julius Pollock's residence on Chapline street.

John F. Truax was the first teacher at a salary of \$100 per quarter, and a room was rented to a Mr. Robinson for a classical school. Mr. Truax taught until the spring of 1827, when Daniel Deady succeeded him at a salary of \$250 a year and what he received from tuition, provided that the tuition be not more than \$1 per quarter for each scholar, and that he keep the building in repair. Professor Deady could hardly have found it profitable, for he resigned after two years, after which Alexander Maceo taught for a year and was succeeded by Thomas L. Lee.

No further mention of teachers is made in the minutes of the board of trustees until 1840, when the treasurer is instructed to settle with the teacher, Mr. McBurnie, up to date. He was succeeded in 1847 by J. W. Scott.

In 1848 the Nolten farm was sold for \$3,500.

In 1851 a lot was procured in Mt. Wood cemetery to which Mr. Linsley's remains were removed. In 1852 Mr. Scott tendered his resignation and afterwards became president of Washington college. He was succeeded at the Linsley by Messrs. Hervey and Orr. In 1854 Mr. Hervey resigned to become superintendent of the Wheeling public schools. Mr. Orr, continued in charge of the school until 1859, when he was succeeded by James Paul, who in turn was succeeded by L. E. Jones, near the close of the war. Mr. Paul was one of the supreme judges of West Virginia, when that state was admitted to the union.

In 1850 lot No. 4 on Market street was sold to Zachariah Wheat for \$5,000, with the privilege of a twelve-foot alley, and lot No. 12 on Chapline street to Eolon Caldwell for \$4,000. Negotiations were entered into the same year for the purchase of the present site of the school for \$4,000, and \$3,000 was voted for the erection of a building. During the war this building was rented to the government for the use of the legislature for \$1,000 a year. The academy lots were sold about this time, and the school occupied a room in Odd Fellows' hall and afterwards the room lately vacated by the Public Library. Messrs. Dalzell and Hoge had the school during the winter of 1890-71, and Messrs. Watson and Hutchison from then till Prof. John M. Birch took charge in 1875.

He continued his connection with the school until the winter of 1881, when he resigned to become superintendent of the public schools of Wheeling. Mr. Birch was assisted by Dr. John L. Dickey, Dr. Charles F. Clark, Judge Joseph R. Paul and Mr. E. C. Dalzell. Mr. Alexander Whitehill, now a professor in the West Virginia University, succeeded Mr. Birch and with Mr. Dalzell continued the school. These gentlemen were succeeded in 1883 by Messrs. J. C. Orr and J. C. Lee. In 1887 Prof. Roemer took charge. In 1890

the board of trustees took advantage of the act of Congress detailing United States naval officers for work in the state schools and secured the appointment to the Linsley Institute of William Brauerreuther, a lieutenant in the United States navy, as professor of military tactics and mathematics. Mr. Roemer having resigned Mr. Birch was again chosen principal of the school.

At the close of the school year in June, 1893, Lieutenant Brauerreuther's time for short duty having expired, the secretary of the navy detailed for duty at the Linsley Lieut. W. C. F. Muir, U. S. N., who is now the military instructor and professor of mathematics. The members of the faculty since the new departure in 1890 are as follows:

Prof. A. S. Bell, Henry Krippahne, F. W. Nesbit, Charles S. Brilles and George H. Marshall.

The following gentlemen form the present board of trustees:

President, Hon. A. W. Campbell; secretary, John L. Dickey, M. D.; treasurer, John J. Jones, esq.; William B. Simpson, esq.; R. C. Dalzell, esq.; Rev. W. H. Cooke, D. D.; Rev. Jacob Brittingham, D. D.; Hon. N. E. Whitaker; J. S. Naylor, esq.; Augustus Pollock, esq.; A. J. Clarke, esq.; Hon. J. B. Sommer, esq.; Hon. W. P. Hubbard, Henry M. Russell, esq., and William F. Stilfel, esq.

Before closing it may be of interest to visit with me the principal room of the old school on Chapline street as it was conducted on the Lancasterian system.

At one end is a row of shallow boxes, filled to the depth of about one-fourth of an inch with finely sifted sand, and having enough margin above to prevent the careless scholars spilling the contents on the benches on which they are placed or on the floor, and in which the pupils trace their lessons. Just in front of the next row of benches posts are placed, with boards, on which are painted the large and small letters and numerals, nailed to them. The reading lessons are all from the old testament, and are pasted on thin boards, about fourteen inches in width by eighteen inches in length, with a hole in the top, in which a string is tied, by which they are hung to the nails driven in the blackboard, when not in use. Everybody studies aloud, and in the noise and confusion resulting, it is astonishing how they escaped the ever ready ferrals as often as they did. The methods of punishment were severe in the extreme. The ferule, cat, rattan, and cowhide were in constant use; while it was not uncommon to punish the boys by making them hold a weight in the palm of the hand, with the arm extended at full length, or by having them support the weight of the body on one foot, the other being held in the hand.

How different from the present airy apartments where a hundred well behaved boys scarcely ever require a reprimand, and a whipping is almost unheard of.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

At the dress parade the appointments of new officers for the ensuing year were read, as follows:

Major—H. C. Harlett.  
Captains—Dobbins, Caldwell, G. Montgomery, Naylor.  
First Lieutenants—Collins, Adams, Spield, Wheat.  
Second Lieutenants—Russell, Hart, Gilleland, Waterhouse.  
Sergeant-Major—Robb.  
Drum-Major—Deveries.  
Color-Sergeant—Mitchell.  
First Sergeants—Tinker, Wagner, E. Giffen, Wischo.  
Second Sergeants—Sweeney, Hugus, Bebout, Hugus, Carter.

ST. VINCENT SCHOOL.

The Closing Exercises of This Institution Held Last Evening.

Last evening at the convent hall, on Eoff street, the closing exercises of the St. Vincent select school for boys were held, and a first class programme was rendered in a gratifyingly good style by the scholars. The attendance of friends, parents and others interested in the school was first class, and all greatly enjoyed the efforts of the boys. Following is the programme:

Entrance March.....By the School.  
Graham Club Song.....The Graham Club.  
The American Flag.....George Gehring.  
The Battle of Waterloo.....  
Little Robert.....Master James Weitzel.  
Woodman, Spare That Tree.....The School.  
The Old Military Drill.....Boys of Fifth Class.  
The Owl Cried.....Master Menzer Trueschel.  
Indian Club Swinging.....Boys of Fourth Class.  
Chorus—Waiting to Welcome Her Boy.....The School.  
How Conqueror Fought for Sheridan.....  
March.....The School.  
E. W. T. O'Brien, F. W. Wainman.

TREND OF TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of the Condition of Business.

NEW YORK, June 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade: The strike of bituminous coal miners will end Monday, wherever the authority and advice of their general organization can end it and there is little room to doubt that the coal famine will then begin to abate.

The actual output of pig iron weekly June 1, was only 62,572 tons against 120,732 April 1, and 174,029 a year ago, but the reduction of 248,553 tons in un-sold stocks indicates that a quantity nearly double the output has been taken for consumption.

The woolen mills are closing rapidly. It is asserted that scarcely any have orders to occupy them beyond July 1 men's wear, but in the demand for dress goods a somewhat better tone is perceived.

While business is narrow, it is comparatively free from losses by failure, for the liabilities reported in failures for the first week of June were only \$2,597,228, of which \$476,118 were of manufacturing and \$1,872,261 of trading concerns.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Fire Damp Explosion in Stietta—Nearly Two Hundred Miners Killed.

TROPPAU, AUSTRIAN SILBERA, June 15.—A terrible disaster, involving great loss of life, is reported from Karwin.

An explosion took place at 10 o'clock last night in a pit of the Franziska mines and resulted in the death of 160 miners.

A rescue party which descended into one of the pits at 5 o'clock this morning also perished.

The official report places the number of killed at 180, with twenty persons fatally injured. The rescue party which perished this morning was composed of ten persons.

WIMAN GUILTY.

The Ex-Capitalist and Philanthropist Goes to Prison.

HE IS FOUND GUILTY OF FORGERY

But the Jury Recommends Him to the Mercy of the Court—The Pardonishment from One to Ten Years in the Penitentiary—The Crime the Forgery of the Name of the Firm of R. G. Dun & Co.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Erasmus Wiman has been found guilty of forgery in the second degree. The maximum penalty for the offense is ten years at hard labor in the state's prison. Under the recent laws passed by the legislature, the minimum penalty has been abolished and Mr. Wiman may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment from one day to ten years.

The jury, after listening to the impartial charge of Judge Ingraham, retired at 2:35 o'clock.

Wiman's sons sat beside him and a number of his friends sat around. Precisely at 4:30 o'clock, just an hour and fifty-five minutes after they had retired, the jury filed into the court room, and in answer to the clerk's question, the foreman said:

"I am sorry to say we find Mr. Wiman guilty of forgery in the second degree, but we recommend him to the mercy of the court."

Judge Ingraham remanded Wiman for sentence until Wednesday, June 20, and then discharged the jury.

General Tracey said: "I am astonished at the verdict, and until I can consult with my associates I cannot say whether an application for a new trial will be made or not."

THE WOOL SCHEDULE

Not Yet Completed—All Republican Amendments Voted Down.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—In the senate to-day Mr. Carey made a final protest against placing wool on the free list.

Mr. Peffer offered some modifications to his proposed amendment for a duty on raw wool.

Mr. Teller offered as a substitute for Mr. Peffer's amendment the McKinley classification and rates. The substitute was defeated by a strict party vote—29 to 37. Messrs. Allison, Kyle and Peffer, Populists, voting with the Democrats against it and Mr. Stewart, (Nev.), in favor of it.

Mr. Powers (Rep., Montana) offered another substitute fixing the rates at 7 and 8 cents respectively on first and second class wools, and 25 per cent and 35 per cent ad valorem on third class wools. It was defeated—29 to 37. The vote then returned on Mr. Peffer's amendment, which reduced the McKinley rates an average of about 50 per cent. No action was taken.

A BRUTE ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CALDWELL, OHIO, June 15.—This quiet village was thrown into a fever of excitement yesterday evening when Charles Bennett was arrested and arraigned before Mayor L. B. Phillips, charged with attempting to commit an assault on Miss Jennie, the ten-year-old daughter of Richard Balford. The parties reside near Caldwell, and while the little girl was on her return home from school she was seized by Bennett and the assault made. This act was detected a short time after. Mr. Balford had attended the funeral of a sister. Bennett was bound over until Saturday, the date set for his preliminary hearing, in the sum of \$500, in default of which he was committed to jail.

Delegates to Fairmont.